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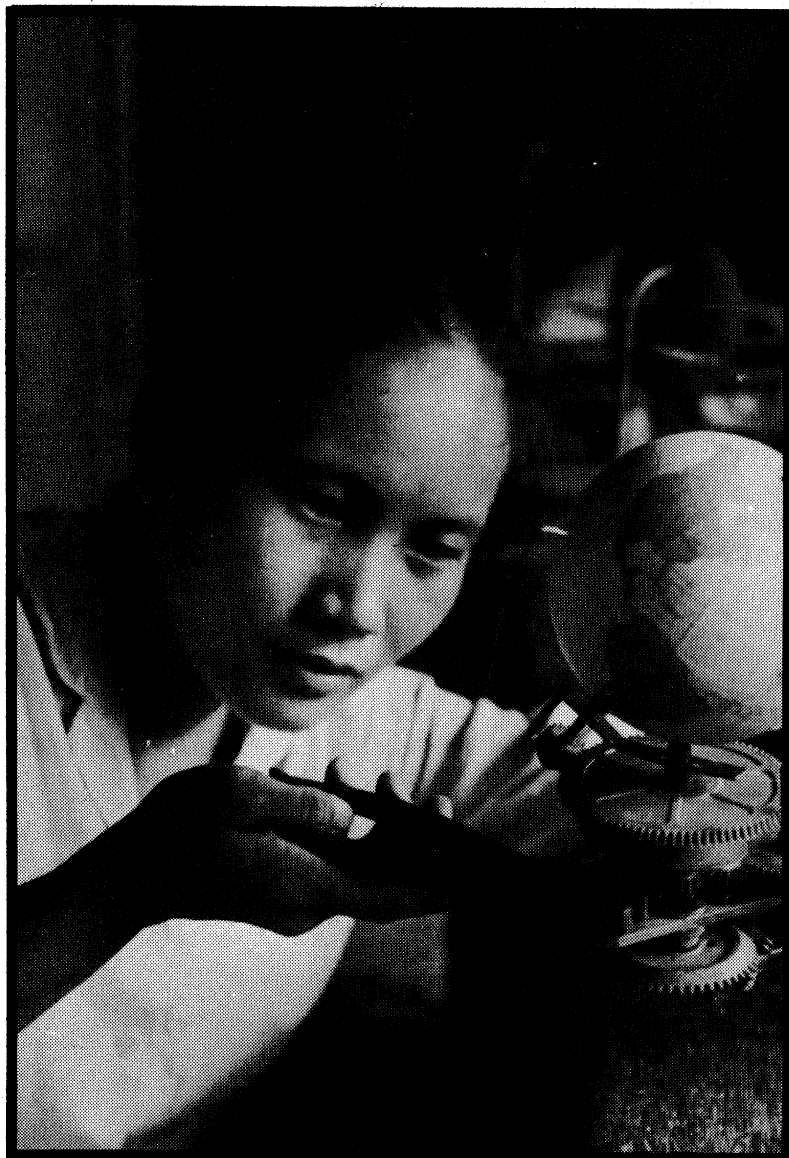
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#751 December 10, 1975

LNS

LIBERATION News Service
160 Claremont Avenue
New York City, New York 10027

Packet #751
December 10, 1975

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LIBERATION News Service, now in its ninth year, publishes twice weekly packets of news copy and graphic material which are printed on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Produced collectively, each packet contains 8 to 10 pages of single-spaced copy and 1 to 3 pages of graphic material. The photographs are half-toned on an 85 line screen.

Subscriptions: \$20/month, \$240/year.

LIBERATION News Service, 160 Claremont Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10027. Packet #751, December 10, 1975. Published twice-weekly except for the last week of the month when it is published once a week.

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Second class postage paid at New York, N.Y.

NOTES FROM THE COLLECTIVE

Over the weekend Indonesian troops invaded the newly independent People's Republic of East Timor. The story which begins on page one is long and includes background information on Timor that can easily be omitted if you wish. We included the information because much of it has not been printed in the U.S. before and comes from Australian sources. For those wishing to keep up with the situation, the best source of current information is the Timor Information Service put out by the Campaign for Independent East Timor, 232 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, Australia NSW.

For two reasons we'd like to advise against using the map we ran in the last packet which showed the rates of cancer for different areas of the country. First, the map showed only cancer deaths among whites without a corresponding map for blacks or other third world people in the U.S. In addition, the map did not show clearly the intended correlation between lung cancer and pollution. Lung cancer concentrations were obscured by other forms of cancer on the map.

Our December bills should have reached you by now. Pay them quickly and fully. We need the money.

IF YOU ARE MISSING A PAGE OR GET A BADLY PRINTED GRAPHIC, LET US KNOW AND WE'LL SEND YOU ANOTHER SOON.

HUNDREDS REPORTED MASSACRED AS INDONESIA INVADES NEWLY INDEPENDENT EAST TIMOR

NEW YORK (LNS)--Only hours after Gerald Ford and Henry Kissinger left Indonesia on December 6, Indonesian paratroopers and marines, transported by American-made warships, planes, tanks and helicopters, invaded the capital of the newly independent People's Republic of East Timor.

More than 2,000 Indonesian troops took part in the initial invasion in which 500 Timorese -- mostly women and children -- were reported to have been massacred. East Timor comprises the eastern half of an island three times the size of Puerto Rico in the Indonesian archipelago. The western half is Indonesian territory.

East Timor, which declared its independence from Portugal on November 28, had been controlled since late August by the vastly popular leftist nationalist group FRETILIN (Front for the Independence of East Timor).

Following the December 6 invasion, however, FRETILIN reported that it had withdrawn into the mountainous interior of East Timor. The Christian Science Monitor reported on December 8 that "Indonesia may be in for a nasty guerilla war" adding that FRETILIN "has considerable support among the people in the hinterland."

Indonesia, a country ruled by a right-wing military dictatorship with close economic and political ties to the U.S., formally declared that the troops were dispatched at the request of two anti-FRETILIN groups and that the Indonesian military would be withdrawn as soon as "order is restored."

Even conservative observers admit, however, that Indonesia intends to annex East Timor and had been preparing for several months the invasion of the mountainous jungle territory.

Much uncertainty surrounds the U.S. government's role in the invasion, despite official White House statements that the U.S. was not told about the invasion plans during Ford's visit to Indonesia. A FRETILIN spokesperson, for example, charged that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger knew of the plan in advance, and gave it his active encouragement.

And in late November the Washington Post, citing Indonesian military sources, reported in late November the existence of plans identical to the December 6 invasion. The article cited Indonesian military sources as saying the plans were necessary because the leftist control of East Timor was "intolerable."

During his stay in Indonesia, Henry Kissinger said he "understood Indonesia's position in East Timor," and that the U.S. under no circumstances would recognize the new government. Indonesian troops had already taken part in several smaller invasions of East Timor since mid-August in which hundreds of people were killed. Over the next three months, Indonesians flying American-made planes bombed and strafed FRETILIN strongholds, and imposed a naval blockade on the territory.

FRETILIN Fights for Self-Determination

A Portuguese colony since 1525, East Timor

is one of the least developed areas in the world. Until a mass education drive by FRETILIN this summer, illiteracy stood at 95 per cent. No paved roads existed outside Dili, the capital, and only one other town had electricity. Adult workers earn an equivalent of \$30 (U.S.) per year, infant mortality is over 50 per cent, and the tuberculosis rate is the highest in the world.

Ninety per cent of the territory's income, despite much untapped land and valuable resources, comes from a handful of coffee plantations, and 40 per cent of the coffee is produced by a single Portuguese grower.

FRETILIN was formed in September 12, 1974 by a coalition of independence groups including the Timor Social Democratic Party, the island's only trade union organization. Modeling itself after FRELIMO, the Mozambique liberation group, FRETILIN set up dozens of health centers and schools in the impoverished countryside within a single year's time -- far more in social services than Portugal had provided in its 450 years of colonial rule. Scores of students volunteered in the literacy drive and brought portable generators, film projectors and 16 mm films about Guinea-Bissau's successful struggle against Portuguese rule to the mountain population.

In elections sponsored by Portugal early this summer, FRETILIN members were elected as village chiefs in all but two of nearly 200 villages of East Timor. By August FRETILIN had 200,000 chartered adult members, or well over one-half the entire population. Plantation workers seized control of most of the large Portuguese coffee plantations in August under the banner of FRETILIN, and the group sponsored several rallies in the capital, Dili, which nearly the entire population of the city attended.

The other Timor groups, the UDT (Timor Democratic Union) and ADOPETI, both with very small followings, opposed FRETILIN's demand for independence. The UDT favored continued rule by Portugal and ADOPETI advocated a takeover by Indonesia. Since FRETILIN took control in August, however, both groups have advocated East Timor's annexation into Indonesia.

Lopez de Cruz, the leader of the UDT, fought against several African liberation groups as a volunteer for the Portuguese Army during the late 1960's. And UDT Vice President Costa Mousinho is a wealthy plantation owner who, until the 1974 overthrow of the Caetano regime in Portugal, was Portugal's choice as both mayor of Dili and sole representative of the territory to the Portuguese parliament.

ADOPETI is regarded as a mouthpiece for the right-wing Indonesian government. The group's leader, Arnaldo Araujo, was one of the chief collaborators with the Japanese occupation of Timor during World War II and was largely responsible for the massacre of 50,000 to 100,000 Timorese who rose up in rebellion against the Japanese.

Under pressure from the FRETILIN mobilizations, the Portuguese government agreed last fall to hold a vote in September, 1975 to determine the

future of the territory.

However, fearing a victory of FRETILIN, the UDT staged a military coup on August 11 with the cooperation of the Portuguese governor of East Timor, Lemos Pires. Many FRETILIN leaders were killed in the coup, but hundreds of others escaped into the interior with food and weapons, vowing to return. By August 20, Timorese troops mutinied against Pires, putting him under arrest, and turned control of the government over to FRETILIN. The Portuguese governor fled the island in late August.

Earlier Indonesian Invasions

Following the FRETILIN takeover in August, Indonesia sent in several hundred troops to back up ADOPETI and UDT forces. Despite Indonesian denials of military involvement, several Australian sources, Reuters, and the Christian Science Monitor all reported Indonesian bombing and strafing of FRETILIN villages, the presence of Indonesian tanks and the shelling of several Timorese villages by Indonesian naval vessels.

According to the Christian Science Monitor, FRETILIN guerrillas supported by village militias fighting with everything from bows and arrows to modern weapons captured from the UDT, ADOPETI and the Indonesians, managed to hold on to 90% of the territory including the capital. The Monitor also noted in a September 23 article that despite superior weapons, "pro-Indonesian groups (were) in such disarray...that they had little hope of recovering much territory from the left-leaning FRETILIN."

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(Thanks to the Timor Information Service, the Tribune and Alternative News Service, all of Australia, and Internews).

(Editors' note--The following material was written by the Oglala Communications Center on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota. It has been edited with material added by LNS.)

LAST WOUNDED KNEE TRIAL ENDS IN CONVICTION ON ONE CHARGE

ONGLALA, S.D. (LNS) -- The last Wounded Knee trial ended November 13 in Council Bluffs, Iowa, and went largely unnoticed, as did most of the numerous trials not involving the recognized American Indian Movement (AIM) leadership.

Similar to the other cases, the trial ended in at least a partial victory for defendant Bernard Escamilla. He began the trial with five felony counts left from an 11 count indictment, and ended the trial with a conviction on one charge and acquittal on a second. The jury acquitted him of assault on a federal officer, but his conviction on the charge of possession of a gun by a convicted felon could result in a maximum prison sentence of two years.

The assault charge was connected with the alleged shooting of a U.S. Marshall named Fitzgerald in March 1973 during the siege at Wounded Knee. Although Escamilla was charged with the shooting of Fitzgerald, no one has ever been charged with the wounding of a number of Indian people shot during the siege, nor with murders of Buddy Lamont, an

Oglala Sioux from Pine Ridge, or Frank Clearwater, a Cherokee from Oklahoma, both of whom died after being shot by federal forces.

Earlier this year Escamilla was convicted of misdemeanor assault in another Wounded Knee trial and given 90 days in prison. The charge had been reduced from a serious felony assault.

Nearly Two Years of Wounded Knee Trials

One hundred forty-seven indictments, mostly involving Oglala people from the Pine Ridge reservation, resulted from three successive grand juries investigating the 1973 protests at Wounded Knee. The grand juries continued to sit until May, 1974, and even after that point, various government prosecutors threatened the convening of yet another grand jury.

The vast majority of these indictments, however, were eventually dropped. "The grand juries indicted anyone the prosecutor told them to indict, apparently without evidence, since they didn't have any when they went to trial," said one member of the Wounded Knee Legal Defense/Offense Committee.

"They thought they would teach a lesson to those people who stood up at Wounded Knee," she continued. "They thought they would just run them through the South Dakota courts, the way Indian people are always run through. But the Wounded Knee defendants had supporters, and the people on the reservation stuck together."

"This isn't to say that the acquittals and dismissals prove that there's justice," the defense worker continued. "The government should have spent the money they used on the trials -- it must have been millions of dollars -- to improve life on Pine Ridge."

The first of the Wounded Knee trials began in January, 1974, with the trial of AIM leaders Dennis Banks and Russell Means. That trial in St. Paul, Minnesota lasted nine months before Judge Nichol dismissed the charges due to government misconduct.

The trial of Evelyn Deon, Lesanes Killer, Francis Killer, and Cheyenne Nichols, the first case not involving AIM leaders, was also scheduled to begin in January, 1974. The defendants, three older women and a man, tried desperately, like many other life long residents of the reservation, to get action against the corrupt tribal government, the embezzlement of funds by Tribal Chairman Richard Wilson, and the terrorism through which Wilson maintained his power. It took a year of organizing before the traditional chiefs and headmen agreed to hold meetings at Wounded Knee with AIM members.

The government dropped its charges against the four, the defense committee believes, because the defendants didn't fit the image the government wanted to present in its initial case -- that "outside agitators" were responsible for the protests.

When the government lost three non-jury trials in a row, one of them ending in a pre-trial hearing, the government demanded a jury trial in Lincoln, Nebraska, for Dale Red Boy, Roger Iron

CONTINUED ON PAGE 8!!!

AN LNS BOOK REVIEW:
SUPYSAUA: A DOCUMENTARY REPORT ON THE CONDITIONS
OF INDIAN PEOPLE IN BRAZIL

Compiled by Indigena and American Friends of
Brazil. Berkeley: 1974. 64 pp.

In 1900 more than a million Indian people comprising some 230 known tribes lived within the boundaries of Brazil. Today, perhaps 120,000 survive. And according to the prediction of Brazilian anthropologist Darcy Ribeiro, there may not be a single Indian alive by 1980.

Supysáua: A Documentary Report on the Conditions of the Indian Peoples in Brazil, compiled by Indigena and American Friends of Brazil, is the record of the genocide of the Brazilian Indian people. Unlike the Indian people of the United States, however, the Brazilian native peoples' existence is not currently threatened by the poverty of their land, but by its wealth.

The mammoth Trans-Amazon road system, completed in 1970, has sliced through and around Indian land, uprooting the tribes in its path. And the riches that the highways provide access to include iron ore, manganese, bauxite, cassiterite (tin), timber, and the land itself--millions of acres of it--for farming and cattle ranches.

"We will give all assistance to the Indian, but he cannot be an obstacle in the development of the country," declared the Brazilian Minister of the Interior in 1971. To eliminate that obstacle, the Brazilian military government along with Brazilian and foreign-owned corporations has employed airplanes, helicopters, sub-machine guns, poison and starvation.

Since 1964, a series of military dictatorships have made Brazil one of the world's most repressive and reactionary regimes, responsible for the torture and execution of thousands of leftists. The military government also banned trade unions and the right to strike, making the country a haven for foreign corporations.

The U.S. has backed the Brazilian military regimes with massive loans, and several major corporations--including Ford, Standard Oil, Shell, Union Carbide, General Motors and General Electric--have heavily invested there.

In the late 1960's international opinion focussed on Brazilian Indians for a brief period, and reports in the international press accused the Brazilian military government of condoning genocide against its remaining tribes. An investigation undertaken by the Brazilian government itself in 1968 concluded that the Indian Protection Service (SPI) was "for years a den of corruption and indiscriminate killings."

Major Luis Neves, then head of the service, was accused of 42 crimes, including collusion in several murders, the illegal sale of lands, and the embezzling of \$300,000. The Attorney General of Brazil, speaking informally, doubted whether ten of the service's more than 1,000 employees would be fully cleared of guilt.

As a result of government policies, formerly large and self-sufficient tribes were devastated, sent on odysseys of the exiled in their own homeland, and reduced to scrounging for survival.

Some tribes were reduced to a few families; others were eliminated completely. The Munducurus, believed to have numbered 19,000 in the 1930's, were reduced to 1200 by the late 1960's. Three hundred Guaranis survived out of 5,000; 400 Carajas are left from 4,000.

"To exterminate the tribe Beicos-de-Pau," says one report, "an expedition was formed which went up the River Arinos carrying presents and a great quantity of foodstuffs for the Indians. These were mixed with arsenic and formicides (bacteria)....Next day a great number of Indians died, and the whites spread the rumor that this was the result of an epidemic."

The Cintas Largas, once 10,000 strong, had 500 survivors. They had lived in isolation in the upper reaches of the Aripuana River until deposits of rare minerals were found on their land. Francisco de Brito, the general overseer of a rubber extraction firm, organized a series of expeditions to clear the Cintas from their land.

De Brito's expeditions were successful, but one large village still remained inaccessible by foot or canoe, and the expedition decided to attack this one from the air. The attack took place during the tribe's annual feast of the Quarup, to catch as many Indians as possible in their village. An account of the annihilation of the village is included in Supysáua from an article by British journalist Norman Lewis. It was first published in 1969 in the London Times.

"A Cessna light plane used for ordinary commercial services was hired for the attack....It was loaded with sticks of dynamite--'banasa' they are called in Brazil--and took off from a jungle airstrip near Aripuana.

"The Cessna arrived over the village at about midday. The Indians had been preparing themselves all night by prayer and singing, and now they were all gathered in the open space in the village's center. On the first run packets of sugar were dropped to calm the fears of those who had scattered and run for shelter at the sight of the plane.

"They had opened the packets and were tasting the sugar ten minutes later when it returned to carry out the attack. No one was ever able to find out how many Indians were killed, because the bodies were buried in the bank of the river and the village deserted."

* * *

Supysáua also contains a 1973 document by the Bishops and Priests of the Brazilian Amazon condemning the genocide and calling for international protests. It was written under conditions of intense political repression and published outside Brazil.

A chart of foreign investments in the Brazilian Amazon, and a map indicating the placement of different Indian groups and cultural sections are also featured, as well as the network of the Trans-Amazonic road system, and photographs of the 100-member Wausha tribe.

* * *

To order, send \$1.50 plus 25 cents postage to: Indigena, P.O. Box 4073, Berkeley, Ca. 94704.

DEAR FOLKS,

December bills should have arrived by now. Please respond as soon as you can, and pay as much of what you owe as you can. Everyone must carry their share of the load.

(#751) December 10, 1975 more

[Note to editors: This is the second part of a two-part article. The first part was published in the last LNS packet; #750.]

U.S. MILITARY INTERVENTION IN THE SEVENTIES:
THE C-5A, BARE BASE KITS, AND MINI-NUKES

by Michael Klare

Part II

(Editor's note: The following article was first published in IPS Transnational Link, a publication of the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington DC.)

Its author, Michael Klare, is a member of the North American Congress on Latin America (NACLA), and author of the book, "War Without End."

Klare and Eqbal Ahmad are currently writing a book on U.S. foreign policy in the 1970s, from which this article was excerpted.)

NEW YORK (LNS)--The new Pentagon strategy of using elite front line troops in future interventions can only work if U.S. troops and equipment can be transported to a distant battlefield rapidly, within hours of the onset of the crisis.

In the new "rapid deployment" scenarios now being devised at the Pentagon, U.S.-based units -- such as the famed 82nd Airborne Division or the new elite Ranger battalions -- will be loaded onto giant transport jets and flown non-stop to the combat zone. Once the conflict is contained and allied control restored, the troops will be flown back to their bases in the United States.

Rapid deployment was given a thorough workout in September 1972 when, under Operation Deep Furrow, paratroopers from the 82nd Division were flown from Fort Bragg, N.C. to Thessaloniki in Greece and immediately deployed against mock "aggressor forces" -- presumably composed of anti-junta guerrillas and Yugoslavian or Rumanian regulars -- in a mountainous border region.

After four days of intense combat and a short detour to Athens for a "victory parade," the strike force was flown back to the U.S. This unit, wrote a defense consultant under the name of Miles Ignotus in a recent issue of Harper's magazine, could carry out a successful lightning invasion of Saudi Arabia's oil fields in only three days.

While full implementation of rapid deployment has only become practicable with the development of jumbo transport jets like the Boeing 747 and the Lockheed C-5A, the strategy itself was first aired in the 1957 Rockefeller Brothers Report on America at Mid-Century. Henry Kissinger, then a professor at Harvard, wrote that efforts to develop a limited war capability were being hampered by our "lack of mobile forces capable of intervening rapidly and of restoring a local situation before matters get out of hand."

If the new strategy is to succeed, he argued, "we require a modern sea lift and air lift capability we do not now possess."

When the Kennedy Administration took office three years later, one of the first acts of the new Secretary of Defense, Robert S. McNamara, was to order a substantial expansion of America's airlift capabilities, including the production of 284 Lockheed C-141 transport jets and the development

of the jumbo C-5A transport, the world's largest and most powerful airplane.

Although Congress has prevented the financing of more C-5As, the original order of 120 aircraft has been fulfilled at a total cost of \$4.8 billion, \$1.4 billion more than the original \$3.4 billion contract.

To give some idea of how big the C-5A really is, Senator Barry Goldwater said in 1969, that "the C-5A could easily accommodate 67 Cadillacs, or six Greyhound buses, or 1000 people, or 88 Volkswagens." At full capacity the C-5A can fly almost 3,000 miles without refueling.

The furor over the C-5A's enormous cost overruns has diverted public attention from issues raised by the actual function of the plane. Opponents of the program, including Sen. William Proxmire, have criticized the contractual arrangements with Lockheed, but tend to avoid discussion of the strategic issues involved.

Only a handful of the plane's backers have, in fact, understood that the C-5A is nothing more than a machine for intervention. Air Force officials are now seeking Congressional approval for additional C-5As or militarized 747 jumbo jets. While Congress is unlikely to vote the \$175 million needed to restart C-5A production, it is possible that the Shah of Iran will provide the money as part of a deal to purchase ten of the transports.

Intervention Bases

To insure that Army shock troops carried abroad on C-5A transports will have sufficient air cover in future interventions, the Tactical Air Command, a Joint Armed Services command group, will acquire four "bare base kits" that convert an unimproved dirt strip (or "bare base") into a fully-equipped fighter base in less than 24 hours, using self-equipped, air-transportable containers that open up to become hangars, barracks, machine shops and kitchens. The Air Force reportedly has compiled a list of 1,400 primitive airstrips around the world for use with the bare base system.

While rapid deployment and the bare base system will significantly diminish the need for large overseas basing complexes, logistical "stepping stone" bases will be needed to service and refuel the globe-trotting C-5As.

This was emphatically demonstrated during the 1973 Mid East war, when America's NATO allies prohibited Israel-bound U.S. aircraft from landing on their territory, and only Portugal's last-minute decision to permit landings at Lajes Field in the Azores made it possible to resupply Israel from the U.S.

Thus, while many overseas bases have been abandoned recently, other U.S. bases have been expanded and some new ones are being established. Not surprisingly, many of these installations are located on U.S. or British-controlled islands, where the threat of insurrection or invasions is considered slight.

Mainland bases in Korea, Thailand, and Vietnam have been removed to Okinawa, which has long served as the Pentagon's principal logistics base in the Pacific. Guam already houses an important Air Force and Navy base, and now the Pentagon will construct

a major back-up logistics facility on neighboring Tinian, a U.S.-controlled island incorporated into the UN Trusteeship of the Pacific.

The Indian Ocean has presented a somewhat different problem for U.S. strategists. Except for a naval communications station at North West Cape, Australia, the U.S. had, until the late sixties, no existing bases in the region and has had to acquire new ones to facilitate stepped-up military operations.

In an obscure 1967 agreement with London, Washington obtained approval to construct a base on Diego Garcia -- a small atoll in the British Indian Ocean territory.

And recently the Pentagon has moved ahead to acquire still another base in the area. When Sultan Qaboos bin Said of Oman visited Washington in January 1975, the White House revealed that the U.S. had requested access to the British Royal Air Force base at Masirah, a small Omani island commanding the Arabian Sea approaches to the Persian Gulf.

Firepower -- Not Manpower

Although the C-5A and instant air bases will give U.S. intervention forces an unprecedented degree of mobility and airpower, they cannot insure the success of an invasion once troops land on the ground.

With a smaller army, and political constraints on the employment of ground forces in protracted campaigns, the Pentagon must insure that any troops sent abroad possess sufficient advantage in combat effectiveness to overcome larger enemy forces in a relatively brief period of time. The development of a highly-armed, capital-intensive infantry is considered essential also to the success of the Volunteer Army program.

To insure that U.S. intervention forces will be adequately equipped for the new "game" brewing in the Mediterranean-Indian Ocean area, Army Chief of Staff Gen. William Westmoreland proposed in 1969 development of an "automated battlefield" in which "enemy forces will be located, tracked, and targeted almost instantaneously through the use of data links, computer-assisted intelligence evaluation and automated fire control. With first round kill probabilities approaching certainty, and with surveillance devices that can continuously track the enemy, the need for large forces to fix the opposition physically will be less important."

The Army is also concentrating on techniques for increasing the "kill probability" of existing weapons systems. The objective is to achieve "first round kill certainty."

In the area of small arms, for instance, Army scientists are developing ammunition that will produce certain death no matter what part of the target's body is hit.

For tube artillery and missiles, the emphasis is on "terminal homing" devices that can steer a shell to its intended target with pinpoint accuracy. Such projectiles, according to one Army enthusiast, "could produce a quantum jump in cost-effective combat power and a major, perhaps revolutionary change in tactical concepts and organization."

But Westmoreland's "automated battlefield" may not bring all the benefits he attributed to it in

1969, because the level of destruction sustained by each side in a conflict may be too great. Thus, while Israel clearly triumphed on the October, 1973 Sinai battlefield, its huge losses in manpower and material call into question its capacity to survive another such "victory."

In less than three weeks, an estimated 420 tanks and 120 aircraft were lost -- a setback that surely would have crippled Israeli defenses if the U.S. hadn't launched an emergency resupply effort. The 1,000 tanks sent to Israel during and after the conflict represent three years of U.S. tank production.

This dangerous situation is further complicated by the U.S. policy of selling advance military equipment to some OPEC countries and other Third World nations. Already, says one State Department official, the U.S. has sold Iran "everything short of the atomic bomb," and negotiations are now underway for multi-billion-dollar sales of sophisticated armaments to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

A Sharpened Nuclear Sword

The fear that America's ground forces may be "out-gunned" or out-maneuvered in future interventions abroad has stimulated the Pentagon to acquire a new generation of small tactical nuclear munitions -- "mini-nukes."

This production has become possible in the past few years as a result of an intensive Atomic Energy Commission effort to produce light, compact atomic explosives. (Many of the new mini-nukes can be carried by one man in a small knapsack.) The Army now seeks to procure ammunition of this sort for its field artillery and for short and medium-range tactical missiles.

Last year, Air Force Gen. Edward Giller, the AEC's assistant general manager for military programs, told Congress that the Pentagon planned to acquire several thousand mini-nukes over the next few years at a cost of "a couple of billion dollars."

NATO Commander Gen. Andrew Goodpaster said in 1974 that mini-nukes would have "utility as well as acceptability" to NATO countries "and the adjacent areas in which they would most likely be used." In language strongly reminiscent of Kissinger's early strategy papers, Gen. James Polk argued in 1973 that if we overcome our "mental block" against nuclear weapons, we would find a strategy based on the early use of mini-nukes to be "a more viable and less dangerous scenario" than existing NATO defense plans.

People Problems

Although Pentagon leaders like Westmoreland may have compelling political and psychological reasons for seeking an army composed of machines rather than men, there is a flaw in their reasoning that threatens continual degradation of U.S. military preparedness.

Ultimately no modern army -- no matter how well equipped with machines -- can function effectively without an adequate pool of highly trained professional soldiers.

The military establishment entered the 1970s with a crisis of unprecedented dimensions. "By

every conceivable indicator," reported Colonel Robert D. Heinl in the Armed Forces Journal, "our army that now remains in Vietnam is in a state approaching collapse with individual units avoiding or having refused combat, murdering their officers and non-commissioned officers, drug-ridden and dispirited where not near mutinous."

These conditions, Heinl, a former Marine officer, wrote, are not limited to Vietnam, but could be found at every U.S. military post around the world. "The morale, discipline, and battle-worthiness of the U.S. Armed Forces are with a few salient exceptions, lower and worse than at any time in this century and possibly in the history of the U.S."

While the deepening economic crisis and rising unemployment may help abate the Army's recruiting difficulties, the Defense Department will still face the problems of drugs, racial turmoil, apathy, and mutiny that threaten the effectiveness of existing combat units.

These problems will surely exist so long as American society itself is torn by social chaos and conflict. "The smaller Army that we are fielding today," Abrams noted in 1973, must be "a professional force, unhampered by social turmoil, and composed of well-trained and ready soldiers prepared to meet any crisis."

This is an ambitious goal under any circumstances --but the very survival of the machine-oriented army of the future hinges on its achievement. All its "high technology" machines may prove useless when their human operators walk off the job in some future crisis.

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[See packets #747 and 750 for background and graphics]

CARTER AND ARTIS RETRACT BID FOR PARDON; DEMAND NEW TRIAL TO CLEAR THEMSELVES

NEW YORK (LNS)--Rubin "Hurricane" Carter and John Artis, currently serving life sentences for a 1967 triple murder conviction, withdrew their applications for pardons on December 7, saying they want their "names cleared completely" in the courts.

"Carter and Artis state that they had absolutely nothing to do with the killings," defense lawyers wrote to New Jersey Governor Brendan Byrne. "The innuendos to the contrary," the letter continued, referring to a new state theory that Carter and Artis were not the gunmen, but rather lookouts, "are further lies to confuse the issues and to keep them unjustly in prison. They do not want a pardon. They want the charges dismissed against them at a new trial."

Carter said of the new theory, "First they said we were the triggermen; now that that story has collapsed, they're saying we're conspirators. What they are trying to do now is say we are innocent but prove us half guilty. We went through many things with the state in good faith. Now we are still waiting and they are trying to reframe us on a new charge."

It was been more than fourteen months since the only witnesses to testify against Artis and Carter separately recanted their testimony. A motion for a new trial based on the recantations was denied by Judge Samuel A. Lerner who heard the original triple

murder trial. The New Jersey State Supreme Court is now considering a motion for a new trial.

In their recent letter to New Jersey Governor Byrne, defense lawyers pointed out that the contradictions posed by the state's new theory is itself grounds for a new trial because it is "completely at odds with the testimony which convicted Carter and Artis."

The state's mishandling of the case was further exposed when New Jersey State Assembly Judiciary chairman Eldridge Hawkins approached John Artis December 2 and offered to free him from his life prison sentence if he would testify that he was an accomplice in the killings. "I told him I was innocent, that Rubin was innocent and that I knew nothing about the killings," Artis explained when he revealed the offer to the press.

Both Carter, a leading contender for the boxing middleweight championship at the time of his arrest, and Artis have asked Governor Byrne to grant them a temporary release from prison until all judicial proceedings are completed. The state Supreme Court is expected to rule on the motion for a new trial sometime in early spring.

* * *

To offset the massive legal expenses involved in the series of appeals on behalf of Carter and Artis, the Rolling Thunder Review staged a benefit concert December 8th at Madison Square Garden in New York. According to defense sources, more than \$100,000 was raised for the Carter-Artis defense.

The Rolling Thunder Review, which includes Joan Baez, Ronee Blakely, Bob Dylan, Ramblong Jack Elliott, Roger McGuinn, Joni Mitchell, Bob Neuwirth and others, was joined in the benefit by singer Roberta Flack and current heavyweight champion Muhammed Ali.

The Garden benefit was preceded on December 7th by a concert inside Clinton Institution for Women, the medium security prison in New Jersey where Carter is now being held. Two hundred women and one hundred men are confined in the institution.

The programs at both Clinton and the Garden included Bob Dylan's new song "Hurricane", which he wrote about the Carter-Artis frame-up. Joan Baez sang "Joe Hill", a ballad about a labor organizer who was framed on a murder charge and executed.

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"Now, of course, the most nutritious food you can eat is meat. It makes for stronger bodies. In the whole history of the world, whenever a meat-eating race has gone to war against a non meat-eating race, the meat-eaters won. It produces better people."

--U.S. Senator Carl Curtis (R-Neb.), defending the use of diethylstilbestrol (DES) as a feed additive for livestock.

NORTH CAROLINA OSHA HAZARDOUS TO WORKERS' HEALTH

NEW YORK (LNS)--A newly released study by the North Carolina Public Interest Research Group shows that not only are the state's major industries maintaining grossly unsafe and unhealthy working conditions, but that state enforcement agencies are going out of their way to ignore the situation.

The study found that "76% of the hazards found by federal inspectors had not been found by the North Carolina inspectors who visited the same plant, and that an unofficial quota or limit upon the number of hazards that a state inspector reports is encouraged" by supervisors.

In addition, the inspections program of the North Carolina Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) was "characterized by very low fines, and often inspectors' supervisors discussed the fines with the companies and then retracted them all together."

The report on North Carolina OSHA's performance since its formation in 1973 also gave an in-depth look at the situation in the textile industry, which employs over one-third of the state's manufacturing workers.

The study shows that "administrators at the highest levels of the North Carolina Department of Labor have obstructed proper enforcement of the state's laws governing cotton dust exposure," the most serious health hazard in the industry.

"Brown lung" often leads to irreversible pulmonary lung disease, and has victimized 12-29% of all mill workers in the last decade, and up to 41% of workers in the dustier areas of the mills.

The report, entitled "Caution: North Carolina OSHA May Be Hazardous to Your Health," can be obtained from the North Carolina Public Interest Research Group, P.O. Box 2901, Durham, N.C. 27705.

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FDA TO REQUIRE LISTING ALCOHOL INGREDIENTS BY 1977

NEW YORK (LNS)--Under intense pressure from consumer advocacy groups, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) announced in November that it will require all beer, wine and liquor containers to list its ingredients by January, 1977.

Alcohol ingredient labelling was formerly controlled by the Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms which had earlier decided not to require labels listing the ingredients in the beverages, citing the "high cost and minimal benefit" of the requirement.

But "the ball game is not over yet," warned Michael Jacobson of the Center for Science in the Public Interest, one of the groups that fought for the new requirement.

"We expect the [liquor] industry to continue fighting hard against this. Very few beers today are brewed naturally but have a host of additives such as propylene, glycol alginate, diethyl pyrocarbonate and polysaccharide to speed the brewing process or to preserve it."

Jacobson said the liquor industry opposes label-

ling the ingredients because it would "look like a list of components from a Gilbert chemistry set or an inventory of a university chemical storeroom."

"In fact," said Jacobson, "this is pretty close to what the real situation is."

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CORPORATE TAX RATE DECLINING

NEW YORK (LNS)--A study of the 102 largest corporations in the United States by the Congressional Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation found that the average tax rate paid by large corporations continued a downward trend in 1974.

Large corporations also paid a significantly smaller percentage of their corporate profits in taxes than small companies, the study found.

The Ford Motor Company, with a corporate profit of \$325 million in 1974, not only didn't pay any federal income taxes at all in 1974, but received \$57 million in tax credits which it can deduct from taxes in future years.

Other well known corporations paying no taxes and receiving credits were American Electric Power Company (\$19.8 million in credits), Allstate Insurance (\$16.8 million), U.S. Industries (\$2.8 million), and Honeywell (\$2.2 million). Lockheed, American Airlines and Eastern Airlines also paid no federal income taxes in 1974.

Twenty-six of the 102 corporations surveyed paid no taxes or taxes of less than 10% in 1974. Had these companies paid the base corporate profit rate of 48% without loopholes, the study found, they would have paid \$2.9 billion in 1974 rather than the \$200 million they did pay.

The report also found that in every year since 1967, with the exception of 1972, individuals have paid an increasing percentage of federal revenues, while the corporate share has declined.

Individual income taxes and social security contributions accounted for 63.4% of all federal revenue in 1967, but in 1974 they comprised 76.5%. Corporate taxes, however, declined from a 22.7% share of federal receipts in 1967 to 14.6% of the 1974 total.

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THE VIRTUES OF INFORMING

NEW YORK (LNS)--During recent Senate hearings, the FBI distributed a written statement on "Informants in the Internal Security Field," which explained:

"An informant, according to the dictionary, is 'one who gives information.' In light of this definition, it is clear that very few persons, if any, have not at one time or another been informants.

"To give information is an inseparable part of life. To give accurate, sound and helpful information for a worthy cause is to make one's life more useful and valuable to society."

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MINING COMMUNITY PAPER HARASSED

NEW YORK (LNS) -- The Mountain Eagle, a weekly newspaper published in Whitesburg, Kentucky for sixty-eight years, has come under increasing attacks from area courts and police.

In November, the Letcher County, Kentucky fiscal court voted to withdraw legal notices from the Mountain Eagle, in direct violation of a state law requiring legal advertising to be placed in the county paper with the largest circulation. The Mountain Eagle's circulation is 50% greater than that of the Community Press, which now holds the county contract.

The paper plans to file a suit against the court but the legal battle will be expensive and in the meantime the paper will lose several thousand dollars in advertising revenues, a recent Mountain Eagle explained.

The court's move is an apparent effort to drive the Eagle out of business at a time when it is still struggling to recover from losses incurred last August when the paper's offices were burned to the ground. A Whitesburg policeman was later convicted of hiring two men to set fire to the Mountain Eagle. He was sentenced to one year probation and not ordered to pay for the damages.

Eagle editor Tom Gish and his family have also been threatened and harassed by police and coal company thugs.

The Mountain Eagle has been serving the coal mining communities of Letcher County for nearly seventy years, continually supporting miners in their battles against coal companies. Most recently the Mountain Eagle gave thorough coverage to the 18-month UMW organizing drive in neighboring Harlan County. The Eagle has also been active in exposing corruption and mismanagement by the Tennessee Valley Authority, a multi-state electric utility serving the area.

Arnold Miller, president of the United Mine Workers union, has called on Kentucky governor Julian Carroll to "use his influence and authority" to "halt efforts to intimidate and harass" the Mountain Eagle. The governor's press secretary said only that the matter would be considered.

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WOUNDED KNEE TRIALS story continued from page 2:

Cloud, Dennis Banks and Russell Means. That case never reached the jury however, because one witness refused to testify against fellow Indians after the FBI attempted to bribe him, and the government failed to produce any witnesses. Judge Warren Urbom dismissed charges against the four on September 12, 1974.

Following that defeat for the government, an official in Washington ordered the Lincoln, Nebraska Food Stamp office to quit allowing food stamps to members of the Wounded Knee Legal Defense/Offense Committee, all of whom worked without pay.

Leonard Crow Dog, Carter Camp, and Stan Holder were convicted on Wounded Knee related charges by an all-white jury in a four day trial in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in June, 1975.

* *

Out of a total 147 indictments, there were 19 trials and one special hearing, altogether involving 44 defendants. All other indictments were dropped, but most of those indicted had to spend almost two years constantly facing the threat of trials and possible imprisonment disrupting their lives.

Many of the charges were dropped after the government managed to imprison Wounded Knee defendants for other alleged incidents unrelated to Wounded Knee. However, even after Bureau of Indian Affairs police murdered defendant and essential defense witness Pedro Bissonnette on the Pine Ridge Reservation, the government refused to return his bond money. The 15 convictions included one plea on nolo contendere, one plea of guilty and one plea bargain.

The only court proceeding relevant to the liberation of Wounded Knee and subsequent siege was the hearing in Lincoln, Nebraska, before Judge Warren Urbom. In a 10-day hearing, traditional people, chiefs, historians, scholars, and lawyers attempted to establish the reasons for using the 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty between the Sioux and the U.S. government as a defense in the trial. They explained the terms of the Treaty, its validity and how it had been violated by the U.S. government. About six weeks after the hearing ended, Urbom ruled that any action based on recognition of the terms of the Treaty and redress of Indians' grievances had to be conducted by Congress or the Executive branch -- not the courts. In a lengthy decision, Urbom termed the white man's role in Indian history "sorry," and called for better understanding of the plight inflicted on Native Americans. That decision is on appeal before the Appeals Court in St. Paul.

In the course of the two years of trials, court decisions found the Pentagon guilty of illegal activity at Wounded Knee, the FBI guilty of misconduct in court and in investigations; and government prosecutors guilty of lying and suppression of evidence. These activities were not surprising in view of the desperation of the government in trying to prove the Indian people at Wounded Knee guilty of more than an effort to get their just grievances heard and responded to.

As Dennis Banks told the jury in St. Paul in his opening statement, "On February 27th, an historic event took place, because for the first time, it presented an opportunity for a race of people to bring before the American public the real tragedy that's happening on the reservations."

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RIGHT TO LIFERS?

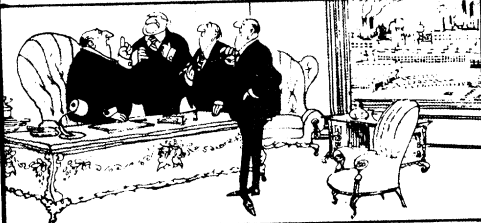
NEW YORK (LNS) -- Most U.S. Senators who have voted against abortions -- called "right-to-lifers" by their supporters -- have also gone on record voting for capital punishment, a recent survey cited in Majority Report shows. The same Senators have also voted against food stamps, disaster relief and medical care reforms the survey shows.

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Corporations Paying No Federal Income Taxes in 1974

Company	Approximate adjusted net income before Federal income tax (thousands)	Approximate 1974 Federal income tax (thousands) ¹	Approximate 1974 effective tax rate (percent)
Ford Motor Co.	\$351,900	(\$56,700)	0
Lockheed Aircraft Corp.	29,800	0	0
Honeywell	98,881	(2,218)	0
U.S. Industries, Inc.	17,920	(2,828)	0
American Airlines	26,769	0	0
Eastern Airlines	17,617	0	0
American Electric Power Co.	163,749	(19,297)	0
Allstate Insurance Co. (consolidated and subsidiary)	137,338	(16,810)	0
Total	843,974		

¹ Figures in parentheses equal credits.



Corporations Paying 10% or Less in Federal Income Taxes in 1974

Company	Approximate adjusted net income before Federal income tax (thousands)	Approximate 1974 Federal income tax (thousands)	Approximate 1974 effective tax rate (percent)
Consolidated Edison of New York, Inc.	\$225,325	\$100	(¹)
The LTV Corp.	169,718	1,400	(¹)
Occidental Petroleum Corp.	307,450	5,000	1.6
The Chase Manhattan Corp.	171,206	4,973	2.9
Texaco, Inc.	1,383,671	45,400	3.3
Continental Illinois Corp.	129,413	5,280	4.1
Bankers Trust New York Corp.	63,382	3,026	4.8
Northwest Airlines, Inc.	95,558	4,993	5.2
Mobil Oil Corp.	1,107,099	58,500	5.3
Texasgulf	169,942	10,300	6.1
Pennzoil Co.	178,806	12,610	7.1
American Metal Climax, Inc.	167,270	11,970	7.2
American Motors Corp.	34,789	2,767	8.0
UAL, Inc.	213,314	18,216	8.5
Delta Airlines, Inc.	159,297	13,763	8.6
McDonnell Douglas Corp.	171,188	14,653	8.6
Bank America Corp.	301,540	30,000	9.9
Commonwealth Edison Co.	273,715	27,479	10.0
Total	5,322,683	270,430	

¹ Less than 1 percent.



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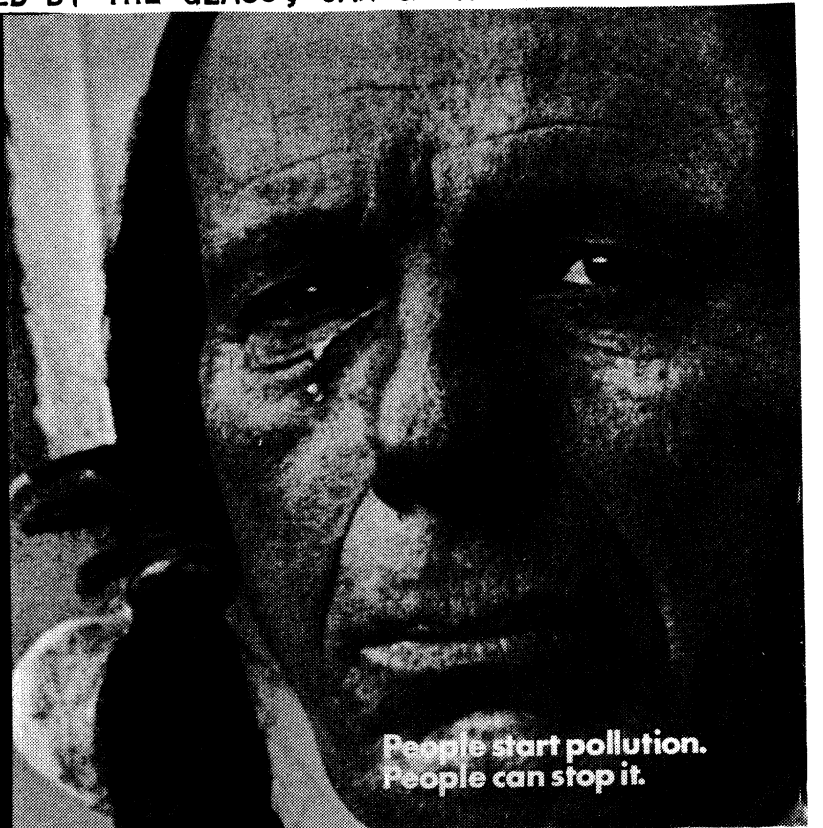
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A Public Service of Transit Advertising & The Advertising Council



People start pollution.
People can stop it.

TOP RIGHT: Bus carrying freedom riders
that was burnt by the Ku Klux Klan in
Alabama in the 60's.

SEE STORY ABOUT THE FBI & THE KKK IN THE
NEXT PACKET. (thought it was going in this)

CREDIT: MILITANT/LNS

LEFT TOP: Chart showing the large U.S. corporations that paid no income tax
in 1974 and those that paid 10% or less.

GOES WITH SHORT ON PAGE 7.

CREDIT: PEOPLE& TAXES AND LNS

MIDDLE RIGHT: A Ku Klux Klan gathering
in Alabama during the civil rights activities of the 60's.

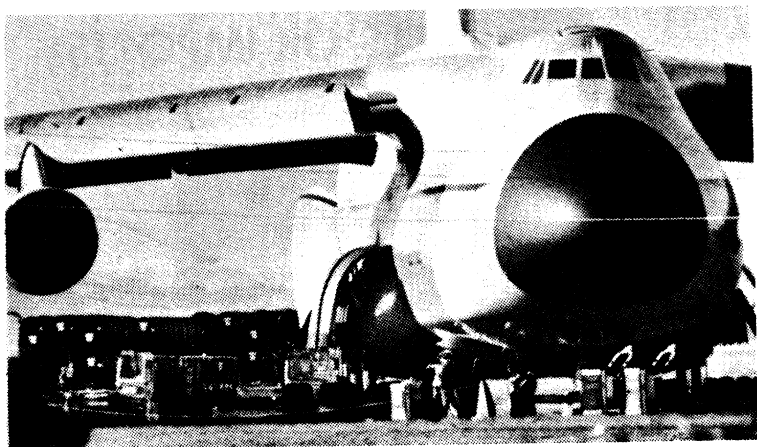
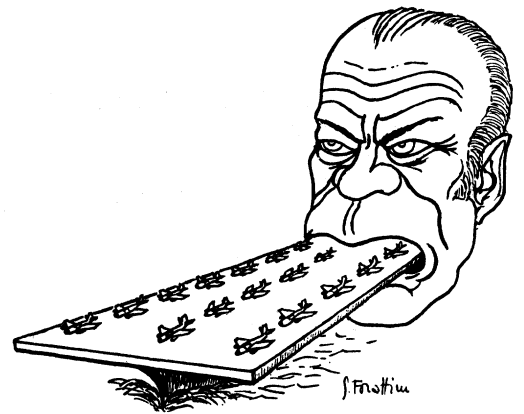
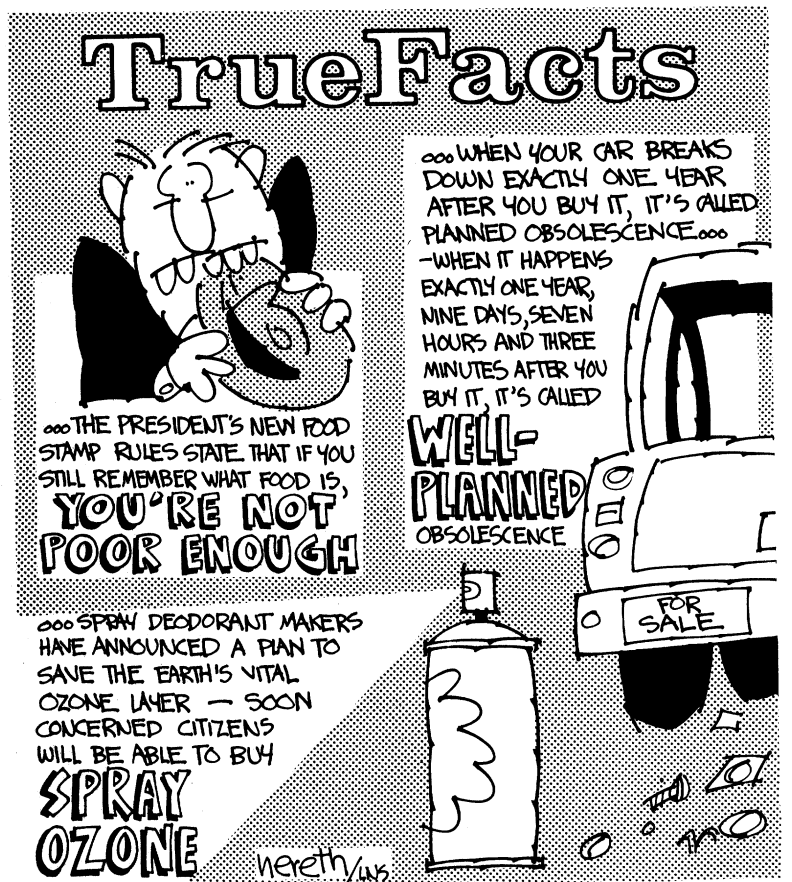
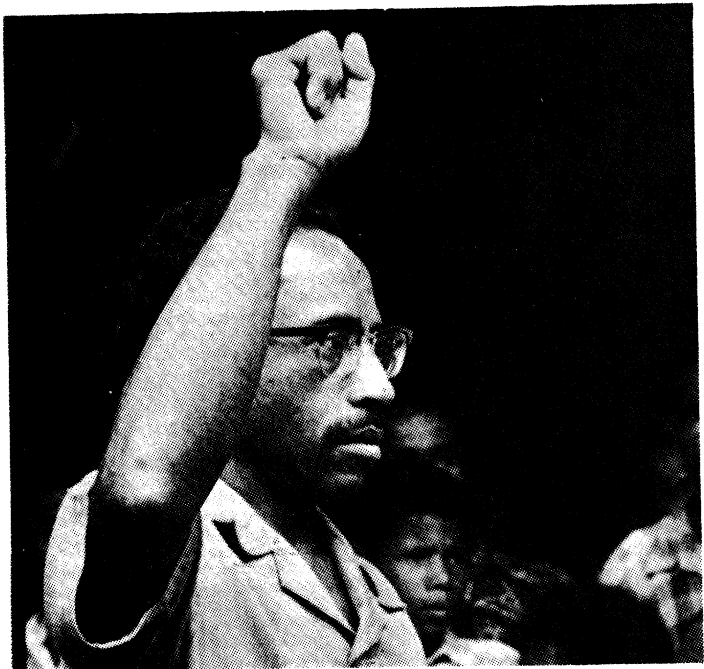
SEE STORY ABOUT THE FBI & THE KKK IN THE
NEXT PACKET.

CREDIT: MILITANT/LNS

BOTTOM: Advertisement sponsored by Keep America Beautiful, Inc.,
a public relations company that tries to blame people for pollution.
This group was founded and funded by the U.S. Brewers Association and the
the nation's glass and can manufacturers--some of the major polluters.

GOES WITH THE ARTICLE ON PAGE 1 OF THE LAST PACKET (#750).

CREDIT: LNS



TOP RIGHT: True Facts.

CREDIT: Hereth/LNS

TOP LEFT: East Timor's President
Xavier Amaral.

SEE PAGE ONE.

CREDIT: Oliver Strewe/TRIBUNE (AUS.)/LNS

SECOND RIGHT: Ford drawing.

COULD GO WITH THE MICHAEL KLARE ARTICLE
PAGE FOUR.

CREDIT: Citta Futura/ITALIEN BOOKLET ON
NATO/LNS

MIDDLE LEFT: Mass Fretlin demonstration
in Dili, East Timor demanding indepen-
dence. On several occasions more than
half of Dili's population turned out
at rallies. Note the Fretlin flags, the
official flag of the Peoples' Republic
of E. Timor.

CREDIT: Oliver Strewe/TRIBUNE (AUS.)/LNS

SEE PAGE ONE FOR STORY.

THIRD RIGHT: Woodcut.

COULD GO WITH THE PINE RIDGE STORY ON PAGE
THREE.

CREDIT: AKWESASNE NOTES/THE LANSING STAR/
LNS

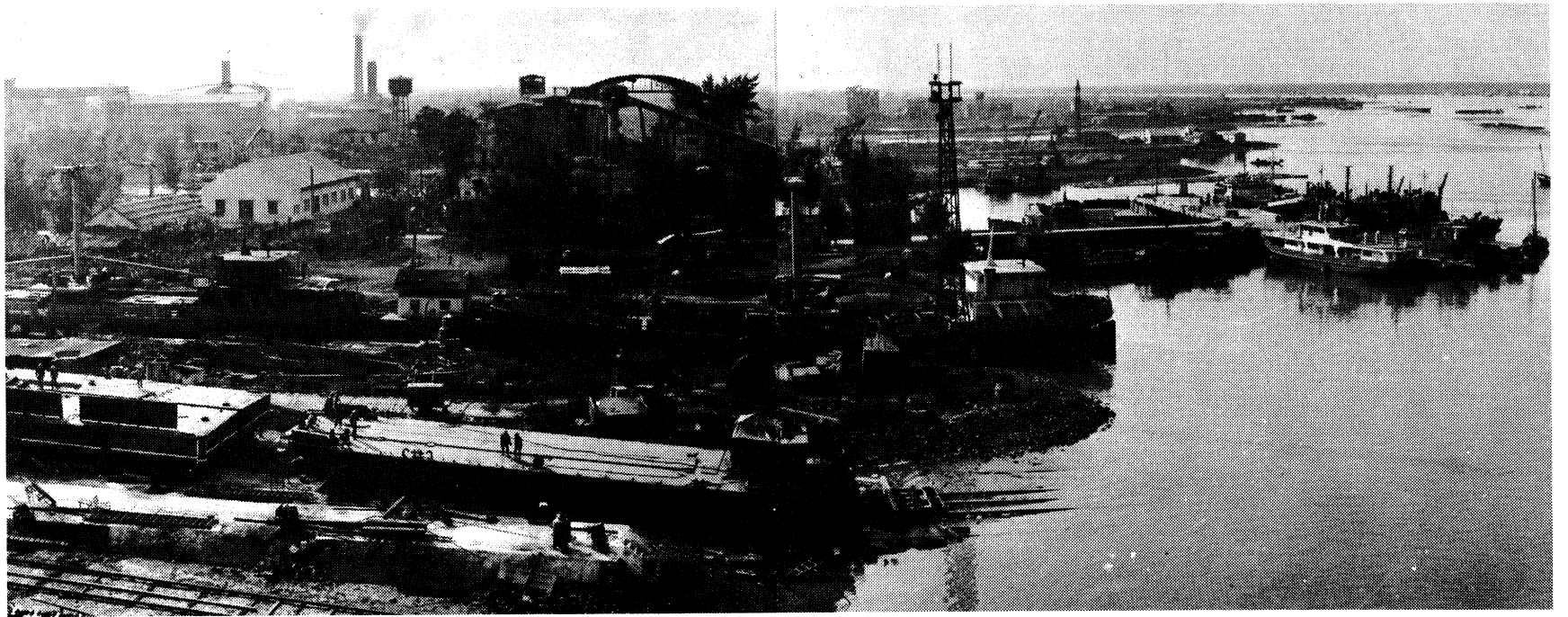
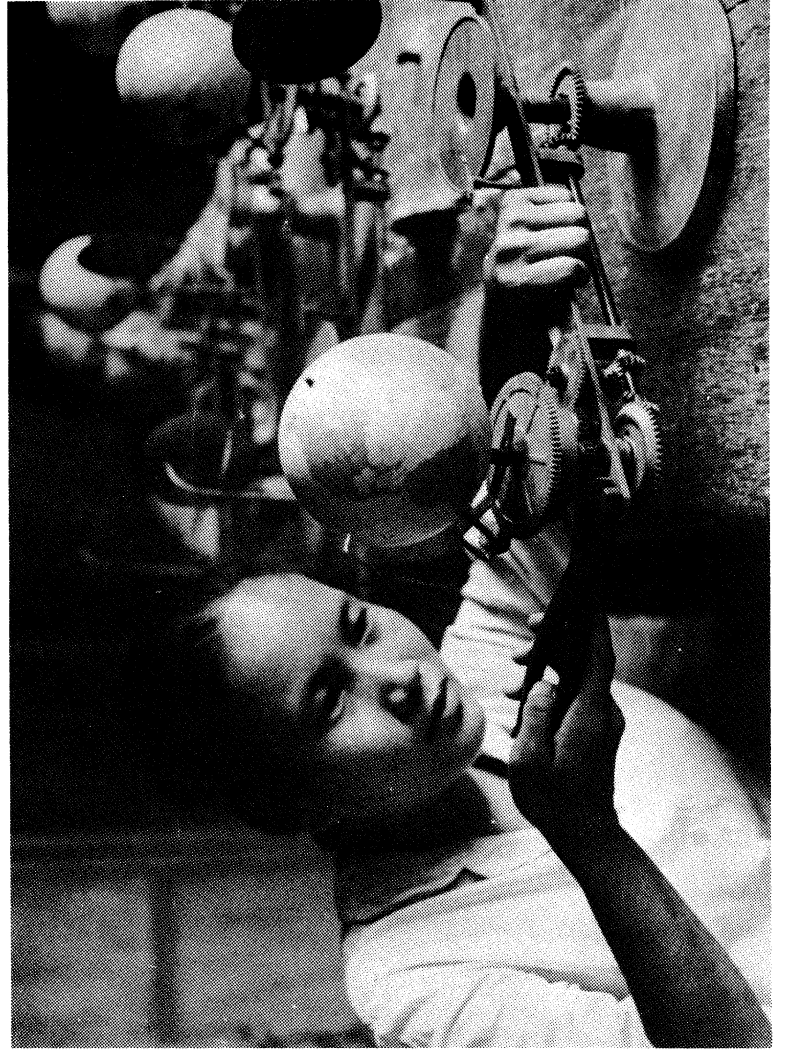
BOTTOM LEFT: Military arms for Isreal
being loaded aboard a C-5A at Dover
Air Force Base in Delaware.

SEE PAGE FOUR.

CREDIT: Mark Meyer/LNS

BOTTOM RIGHT: map of Timor and vicinity.

CREDIT: LNS



These are photos of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam sent by the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with the American People to Friendshipment, an American group collecting money and material to aid reconstruction in Vietnam.

TOP RIGHT: A woman working in a school instrument factory in Hai Phong, North Vietnam.

CREDIT: Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with the American People/LNS

TOP LEFT: A doctor checking children's health at the nursery of the Nam Dinh Textile Plant in North Vietnam.

CREDIT: Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with the American People/LNS

MIDDLE: Bach Dang shipbuilding yard in Hai Phong, No. Vietnam. This yard was rebuilt after heavy bombing during the war, the Hai Phong harbor was mined by the U.S. in May, 1972.

CREDIT: Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with the American People/LNS

BOTTOM: Harvest at Binh Da Cooperative Farm, Thanh Oai district, Ha Tay province, North Vietnam.

CREDIT: Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with the American People/LNS